PRAXIS ORATORIA

VEL

Suadela Victrix

CONTAINING

ome Select *Orations* (both in Latine and Engliſh) Introducing one another; to each of which are Subjoyned ſuitable *Citations* out of good Authors, for Confirming of the Several points, and a *Chorus* Relative to each Subject, *Viz.*

DILIGENCE,
MECHANICK ARTS,
LEARNING,
LATINE TONGUE,
MATERNL INDULGENCE,

To which are added.

An Oration concerning the *Cocks* and their *Game*, declaimed Yearly, at their Solemn *Fighting*, on Shrove Tueſday.

An Inaugural Oration of the Victor, at Candlemaſs.

---

ov: 22, 6. *Traine up a Childe in the way he ſhould go, and when he is Old, he will not depart from it.*

no ſemel eſt imbuta recens ſervabit odorem
eſta diu. Hora:
enaciſſimi ſumus eorum, quæ rudibus annis percipimus.

The ſecond Edition Enlarged

EDINBURGH,

nted by *George Moſman*, and to be Sold at the Author's privat School, within the foot of *Foreſters Wynde* together with the Third Edition of his RUDIMENTS in Engliſh, and JUDEX POETICUS, a moſt neceſſary Addition to the Third part of Grammar, 25 *July*, 1696.

TO THE READER

COurteous Reader, serious and thinking School Boyes ... find no small benefit by these following Orations (if rend... ed familiar by frequent declaiming both for varying the gestur... the Body, and tuneing of the Voice, which is never to be re... by the dry repeating of Grammar Rules, nor by t... e common ... ing the debate betwixt *Ajax*, and *Ulysses*, &c. This ex... indeed is very profitable in a Society where one must speak ... ce of all the Remanent Members, and surely they are at a ... loss, who want suitable degrees of confidence for expressing ... sentiments. I acknowledge indeed, that too much co... fidence ready to degenerate into impudence, but although *bashfullness* ... *the colour of vertue*, (as said the wise man) yet pains sha... be taken that it do not sink too low, and with due precaution, so... scope is to be allowed to generous assurance, There have been ma... Divines and Lawyers of great abilities who made but veryordin... Preachers & Barasters, because they perhaps were unacquain... with such like exercise in their youth: Essays of this Nature are ... versally usefull, especially if one be to appear before grandees, wh... presence would otherways dazle, and surprise. You have here so... few Orations, one of which, both in Latin and English, hath be... Declaimed, these Nine years by past, by every Boy in this School, w... had but begun his Grammar, and that with the Approbation ... several persons of good Quality, Sence and Learning: these w... are in the higher Classes, have Authorities to repeat also, and whi... more, all this is performed in treer days time, without spend... several Moneths, which is usual in the Acting of a play, Moreover ... School Boys are not put to the expences of new Cloaths, the... waits, Fidlers &c. It was Thought fit, to add an English Transla... not indeed clolely literal, but Lax, with regard to the Idiom of b... Tongues, as far the Subject Matter would allow; & truly it is ... only usefull (tho not usuall) but most necessary to practise ... Declaimings in our Mother Tongue, for any who would ma... a desireable progress in their Studies, Farewell.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THat the Author hath ready for the Press, 1 A Second Edition ... his *Vocabulary* Entituled *FRAUS ELUSA*, to which is ad... some Rules for *Spelling*, and a Discourse concerning the *Excelle...* of the *English Tongue*. 2. Political Excerpts out of Buchan... Chronicles, Entituled Practical DECISIONS, against TYRA... by which any good Subject may defend the present Governm...

PROLOGUS.

HOC agite, si vultis, *Spectatores benevoli*, ne vos lateat, quæ in medium afferenda sunt, ego, qui *Prologi* vice fungor, ea vobis summatim proponam; sicut enim illi, qui, diversas terrarũ orbis partes descripturi sunt, primo tabulam illius generalem exhibent. aut, qui lautum instruunt convivium, varia fercula, eorumque seriem animo, prius quam stomacho digerunt, & scripto consignant, simile quidpiam nos, in præsentiarũ facere decrevimus. Erit hodiernum spectaculum *Ludi theatrici* instar, nec minus, nec quinto actu productius. Primus, qui in Scenam prodibit, vobis luculenter ostendet, quàm *vitanda sit ignavia*, quantopere laborandum sit omnibus, cunctis aliquid muneris incumbere, universam denique rerum naturam, inertiam fugere, detestari, industriam vero & sedulitatem prosequi, ut hinc discant teneri *Musarum Alumni*, non molli otio transigendum esse tempus, sed capessendum esse gnaviter, literarum aut honestæ cujusdam artis studium. Neve quis putet *Artes mechanicas* esse sordidas, & ingenuo adolescente indignas, hic secundus Orator, earum præstantiam, & utilitatem, validis documentis astruet, & magnis auctoribus tuebitur. Ut hinc sciri possit, ad alia vel altiora non natos, his etiam artibus posse clarescere, & sibi, suis, patriæque prodesse. Verum, majore cothurno personabit alter *refulgentes doctrinæ laudes*, quæ tot ac tanta vitæ humanæ commoda affert, & mortales, ab humo tollens, mediis quasi astris inserit, quæ adeo præstabilis est, ut vix mihi temperare possim, quin, in illius laudes, amplius excurram, & Spartam alteri demandatam, præmaturus arripiam. Neminem vero esse existimo tam obesæ naris, aut infelicis animi, qui non agnoscat *Linguam Latinam* esse clavem scientiarum, doctrinæ januam, ingenii decus & ornamentum, cujus rei veritatem, liquidò monstrabit quartus hic Declamator. Persuasum igitur habeant juvenes cordati, eorumque parentes, spatium temporis huic linguæ acquirendæ datum, optime collocari, & laborem literarium (imo vel otium) nunquam esse pœnitendum. Tandem, ne quid intactum reliquatur, huic proposito idoneum, aperietur vobis fons, & origo mali, *Matrum* scilicet *indulgentia*, pestis illa capitalis, quæ junioribus, eorumque studiis adeo inimica est, ut hac unâ sublatâ, de felici rerum successu, non dubitandum sit, hæc vero una si adsit, omnia tetra & infausta erunt, scelus ubique grassabitur, & miserando aspectu cuncta complebuntur. Caveant igitur Matres, ne stolido suo affectu, liberos perditum eant, altâ mente perpendentes, quæ monita Regum sapientissimus Solomon, divino numine afflatus, in Parœmis suis subinde ingẽrat, *Qui* (imo quæ) *parcit virgæ, puerum odit*: & *Stultitia* (eaque varii generis) *in cordibus juvenum tenaciter inhæret. at scutica castigationis hanc ab*

tis

iis procul ablegabit. Sciantque filii, fatius fuisse sibi, non nasci, q
per matrum indulgentiam, a virtute, pietate, literisque deflecti, l
ærumnarum abyssum indubie præcipitari: Hinc est, quod sacra
ginæ eloquia nobis præcipiant, *A puero castigando ne absti*
enim flagello hunc percutias, non morietꝫ, imo verberibus illum c
& animam ejus ab inferno liberabis. Hæc ubi vobis exposita fo
(fulta authoritatibus, & lepidis Choris forte grata) speramus a
optamus, ut temeritatem nostram æqui, bonique consulatis,
nobiscum Numina precemini, hæc fore nobis utilia & reipu
fausta; si quid vero vobis gratum, præter solitum arriserit, vos
lætamini ac plaudite. *Dixi.*

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici.

IN DILIGENTIAM.

SPectatores benevoli, cum supremus ille rerum Opifex, homi
condiderat, eum in horto deliciarum collocavit, neque il
otiosum, & ignavum esse voluit, sed naturam contemplando,
tum colendo, Creatorisque sui laudes, celebrando, occupari de
vit. Verum ubi miserando lapsu defecit, illi nunciatum est, *In su*
vultus tui, vescéris pane tuo. Adeo, ut omnibus hominibus, hoc
plicium irrogetur, vel id muneris imponatur, Ut labore, & indu
tempus transigant, victumque & amictum quærant. Multa tale
multas dotes, singulis ferè hominibus credidit Deus, quibus si
recté utantur; iniqui pariter & ingrati, sunt æstimandi. Omnes, in
laboris circulo, mortales comprehenduntur, neque ullus, qua
nobilissimo loco natus, jure eximi poterit. Cum enim, omni ho
laborandum sit, quis generosos, & nobiles ab universitate, exce
Imo, si velint naturam humanam exuere, & altius ad angeli
assurgere, non tamen officium aliquod detrectare queunt. No
Angeli ministrantes sunt Spiritus, jugiter ad mandata Numinis c
fenda accincti, incertum utrum magis veloces, an alacres, in
tiis obeundis. Si quis hominum, in brutorum ordinem, se de
mere velit; nec labor illum relinquet, sed à tergo insequetur;
enim est bellua tam ferox, quæ facultatibus sibi concessis non ut
imo plurimæ earum, tanta sagacitate pollent, ut rationem, aut q
piam rationi affine, habere videantur; & quò sagaciores, eò m
sedulæ, & diligentes esse, deprehenduntur. Quin & Creaturæ, v
sensúsque expertes, officio non desunt, neque segni torpescunt
Exemplo sit Sol, ille mundi oculus, qui radios suos non recon
sed indies, orbem circumiens, & quotannis, duodecim signa
dinci transiens, vitali calore cuncta fovet & alit. Tellus ipsa on
pára, plantis, arboribus, & frugibus succum genitalem subminis
uberãque quasi iis præbet, ut inde humorem congruum & nut
um hauriant. Si ulterius, in ipsum Tartárum, cogitationes de

ns, quamvis in exemplum non trahendum sit, quod impuri Spiri-
ciant, tamen nullius eorum, socordiâ. & molli inertiâ tabe-
verum, indesinenter opus aliquod, licet pravum. exequitur. So-
e igitur homo, vel an soli nobiles, & generosi laborem diffugient,
nihil. in cœlo, in terris, nec apud ipsos denique inferos, huic
riti faveat. Absit. procul absit! Neque est, quod illustres viros,
rtes mechanicas, quasi ad metalla, damnemus. Datum siquidem
celsissimis Principibus, satis negotii si populum sibi commissum
liter regant, & arte quadam regibus peculiari, gentes tractent.
ent, quo se occupent, Magnates, & Satrapæ, si pacis, bellique
bus clarescere velint, consilio, & manibus rempublicam juvent,
ab hoste protegant. Imo in omnibus requiritur, summa
gentia, summus labor, & eximia cura, in conservanda re fa-
ari, quæ fortasse majoribus fortuitò contigerat, ut ait *Ovidius*.

Non minor est virtus, quàm quærere, parta tueri.

Casus ineſt illic, hic erit artis opus.

Sunt & quædam artes, nonnullis lucrum afferentes, quæ nobili-
oblectationem saltem parere queant, ut artes pingendi, canendi,
bus psallendi, digladiandi, ædificandi & similes; iisque etiam
stantiores, artes liberales & honesta studia literarum, judicantur,
non immeritò à *Platone* dictum sit; *Tum demum beatas fore res-
blicas, si Philosophi regnarent, aut* Reges *&* Magnates *philoso-
rentur*, Quum igitur (ut superius diximus) omnibus, omnium
arum, & ordinum, hominibus, hæc irrogata sit pœna ut *in sudore
ltus pane suo vescantur*: hoc solum remedii, ad pœnam lenien-
m, superest, ut nimirum, studio honestæ alicujus artis, aut Libe-
lis, aut Mechanicæ, gnaviter incumbatur. Quod ad mechanicas
estat, non me latet, illas à quibusdam inconsultis, ut viles & igno-
les, damnari, & pauperrimæ necessitatis inventa vocari. Verum
os ego homines velim, ut serio secum perpendant, quam utiles &
ecessariæ sint, & quod ab antiquis, earum inventio Diis immor-
alibus tribuatur, utpote ob summam præstantiam, non indignarum,
uæ tantæ sapientiæ ascribantur. Sed ne falcem in alienam messem
mittere videar, audite, *benigni auditores*, hunc meum commili-
onem, super hoc themate, susius disserentem. *Dixi*.

AUTHORITATES

Labor omnia vincit

Improbus, & duris urgens in rebus egestas.

Nil sine magno

Vita labore dedit mortalibus.

Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ,

Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit ineis.

Quæritur Ægistus, quare sit factus adulter,

In promptu causa est, desidiosus erat.

De

Desidiam fugito, depascit inertia vires:
Ipsaque mens torpet, cassa labore suo.
Pensa dies poscit, requiem nox, torpida bubo
Intempestivum nocte dieque refert.
Segnitiem, fugito: Quid mollis inertia? tabes
Languida, torpor edax, insidiosa quies.
Segnitiem fugito, nam sint tibi semina mentis
Si palcæ, quæ spes fertilitatis erit,
Signitiem fugito, generosi est pectoris icon,
Amnis qui puro gurgite lene fluit,
Non stagnum; quod ubi stando putrescit, odorem
Fundit Avernalem perpetumque situm.
Segnitiem fugito, si quid rubiginis infert,
Effricet id solers ingenuusque labor.
Scilicet ista lues, primo blanditur, at inde
Aucta, animi robur mancipat omne sibi.
Linque torum primo famam qui quæris Eoo,
Nam calami lis est maxima cum thalamo,
Otia securus peragit qui lenta futuri.
Obruit hunc subitis sors levis usque malis.
Desidiosa animam rubigo ignobilis ori
Corrumpit; pectus dæmoni & hosti aperit.
Nocte tibi nigræ suligo bibenda lucernæ,
Si modo Calliopes castra sequenda putes.
Durum a stirpe genus; natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus & undis,
Sic patiens operum parvoque assueta juventus.
Nec tarda senectus
Debilitat vires animi, mutatque virgoremæ.
Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu.
Diffugiunt, nulloque sono convertitur annus.
Cedit amor rebus, res age tutus eris,
Non jacet in molli docta Minerva toro,
Nil tam difficile est quod non solertia vincat.
Impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas,
Ostendunt, atque ut omnia vincet amor.
Rursus quid virtus, & quid sapientia possit,
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulysses;
Qui domitor Trojæ, multorum providus urbes;
Et mores hominum inspexit: latumque per æquor
Dum sibi dum sociis reditum parat aspera multa
Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

Sirenum voces & Circes pocula nôrit,
Quæ ſi cum ſociis ſtultus cupiduſque bibiſſet,
Sus Domina meretrice fuiſſet turpis & excors,
Vixiſſet canis immundus, vel amica luto ſus.
Nos numerus ſumus & fruges conſumere nati,
In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus,
Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, &
Ad ſtrepitum cytharæ ceſſatum ducere curam,
Ut jugulent homines ſurgunt de nocte latrones.
Ut teipſum ſerves non expergiſceris & ni
Poſces ante diem librum cum lumine: ſi non
Intendas animum ſtudiis & rebus honeſtis,
Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere; nam cur
Quæ lædunt oculos, feſtinas demere; ſi quid
Eſt animum, differs curandi tempus in annum.
Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habet.

Omnes homines, qui ſeſe ſtudent præſtare cæteris animalibus, ſummâ ope niti decet, ne vitam ſilentio tranſigant, veluti pecora, quæ natura prona, atque ventri obedientia finxit. Sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad curſum, ita nobis propria eſt agitatio mentis atque ſolertia.

Nihil adeo eſt arduum, nihil tam operoſum, quod aſſiduitate laboris & conſtantiâ, non poſſit aliquando expugnari; nam, quæ duæ res (cognitio nempe rerum & virtus) omnium videntur difficillimæ, cum ſint pulcherrimæ, ſi quis diligenter illis operam dederit, utramque ſibi tandem conciliabit: etſi virtutem, quæque alia in bonis habentur omnia, poſuiſſe Deus dicatur in ſudoris arce; tamen & hanc ſimul & omnia conſequetur, qui enitendo ſequutus fuerit. Quemadmodum Gutta cavat lapidem non vi ſed ſæpe cadendo, ſic homo fit doctus non vi ſed ſæpe legendo; Ita quæ duriſſima ſunt neque primo impetu ſuperari poſſunt, induſtriæ tandem, & ſedulitati aſſiduæ cedunt, nihil enim tam altè natura poſuit, quo virtus non poſſit eniti.

Chorus.

Non ſomno nec ignavia
Parantur fama, res, decus,
At ſedulis vigiliis,
Sic labor vincit improbus.

Reddenda Deo judici
Pro benefactis ratio;
Et qui talenta negligit,
Hunc manet indignatio.

Alter.

Alcides puer vagiens
Serpentes ſtrangulavit;
Ætate ſed provectior,
Horrenda monſtra ſtravit.
Hac arte cœlum attigit,
Famæ ſubvectus alis,
Quem ſtudioſus æmulans
Evadet certe talis.

Ut Milo ferens vitulum;,
Tandem portavit taurum:
Sic diligens conſequitur
Labore famam & aurum.
A teneris affueſcere
Agnoſcunt omnes multum;
Ignavia qui torpeat.
Se prædicabit ſtultum

In

Auditores Benevoli.

NOn eſt, quod prolixâ præfatione, tempora veſtra morer, cum qui modo verba fecit, benevolentiam veſtram captârit, & mihi, *de artibus mechanicis* dicturo, viam ſtraverit. Ut ergo, à definitione artis, ordiar, ita deſcribitur, *Habitus recta cum ratione factivus*, quod certe omnibus artibus non illicitis, applicari potest. Si artium diviſio peratur, quatuor earum genera, in medium adferuntur apud *Senecam*, ſuntque *Mechanicæ*, *Ludicræ*, *Pueriles*, & *Liberales*. Non eſt mihi hic ſermo, de *Ludicris*, quæ, ad voluptatem oculorum atq; aurium, unicè tendunt, quales exercent præſtigatores, & funambuli, nec de *Puerilibus*, quibus juniorum mentes deſtinentur, quales ſunt, trochus, pila palmaria, & latrunculi: Nec de *Liberalibus*, quia alteri incumbit hæc oratio: ſed de *Mechanicis* quarum, Inventores, Profeſſores, *Neceſſitatem & Utilitatem*, conſiderandos habeo. Quod ad primum, nempe *Inventores*. attinet; ex Diodoro conſtat. Neptunum artem navigandi inveniſſe, eamque Cretenſes docuiſſe, eumque etiam claſſem ſtruxiſſe, eique authoritate Saturni præfuiſſe; itemque, Cererem, frugum ſationem docuiſſe, ut teſtantur *Ovidius* & *Virgilius*. Vulcanum deorum fabrum etiam fuiſſe; demum nemo ambigit, Palladem nendi atque texendi, artem inſtituiſſe, uſum veſtium docuiſſe; præterea, ſacra pagianos certius edôcet, quis tentoria, quis navem primus fabricaverit, Quis tibias & inſtrumenta muſica, quis æris & ferri artificium monſtraverit. Quod ad ſecundum nempe *Profeſſores*, nonne inſignis ille Apoſtolus *Paulus* tentoria ſuâ manu fecit, nonne legimus apud *Burrhananum*, Regem noſtrum *Iofinam*, curationem vulnerum apprime calluiſſe. Muſculus Theologus, reformatus celeberrimus, a textoria ad ſacras literas prodiit, ut in vita ejus legere eſt. Ulyſſes, Dulichii Rex ratem, nihil opus habens fabris, celerrimè confecit. *Achilles*, tertium Jove. carnes diſſecans Legatis, qui ab Achivis venerant, cœnam ſummo ſtudio paravit. Quod ad tertium attinet, nimirum, *utilitatem & neceſſitatem*, hæ adeo conſpicuæ ſunt, ut in oculos omnium, ſe ingerant: quam utilis eſt Ars fabrorum, ſive illi ſint Ferrarii, Lignarii, aut Murarii; nam ſine iis, deeſſent domus, quas habitaremus, aut quibus alii, ad ſplendorem uterentur. Quam utilis eſt ars Nautica, qua gentes, longè diſſitas, commercio conjungit: nec ſine arte Sutoriâ, aut Sartoriâ commode vivere poſſumus, ut alias, brevitatis cauſâ, omittam. Quanto igitur honore dignæ ſunt artes, quàm magnoperè neceſſariæ, quam jucundæ, quam utiles Reipublicæ, quanta varietate animos delectant. Mancat ergo, contra improborum homi-

mor-

norſus, artibus manuatilis, ſuus honos, tantorum virorum inven-
ni debitus, & exemplo munitus, ac probatus. Unde liquido con-
ſtat, artes mechanicas, non ſolum honeſtas, ſed honorandas eſſe,
earumque notitiâ, & uſu, omnia ad victum, & amictum, neceſſaria
comparari, æquè exiguo ſudore, poſſe, ac ab aliis, quoeunque de-
mum munere aut honore refulgeant. Sed, ne fraus aliqua fiat *artibus liberalibus*, aut honore debito priventur æquis animis, & auribus, *Auditores benevoli*, audite, quæ in *Doctrinæ laudem* declamanda ve-
niunt, ab hoc meo commilitone. *Dixi.*

AUTHORITATES.

Si tibi ſint nati nec opes tunc artibus illos
Inſtrue, quo poſſint inopem defendere vitam.
Te genio metire tuo dum diligis artem.
His proſunt, aljis quæ nocitura vides.
Artibus ingenuis, quarum tibi maxima cura eſt,
Pectora molleſcunt, aſperitaſque fugit.
Artibus ingenuis quæſita eſt gloria multis
Diſce bonas artes, moneo Romana juventus,
Non tantum trepidos ut tueare reos.
Quis expedivit Pſitaco ſuum χαίρε
Picaſque docuit noſtra verba conari?
Magiſter artis, ingeniique largitor
Venter, negatas artifex ſequi voces.
Adverſus vim fortunæ eſt ars facta, ſed artis
Cum fortuna mala eſt ſæpe requirit opem,
Diſce bonas artes igitur, ſtudioſa juventus,
Quæ certe ſecum commoda ſortis habent

CHORUS.

Artes efferimus laudibus; artium
Grati promeritò encomia teximus.
Ignarum ſolum his obloquitur pecus.
Artes mechanicas & ſua præmia,
Manent: his etenim commodé vivitur;
Diis ortum debent, heroibus otium
Creſcendi, miſeram pone ſuperbiam
Gens, & haſce colens divitiis cluas,
Exemplo præcat gens tibi proxima.

ALTER CHORUS.

To the tune of Phillis full of harmleſs thoughts, &c.

Naſuti omnes approbant
Artes Mechanicas:
Quid ergo ſpernant juvenes
Ut ſtrenuè colant has

Na-

Natura ſi negaverit
Doctis evadere;
Dextra manus ſuppleverit
Famam cum fœnore.

Generoſi, IN LAUDEM DOCTRINÆ.

QUamvis, non ſim Minervæ dotibus imbutus, nec ingenii [illegible] mine, nec facultate dicendi præditus, tamen veſtra [illegible] affabilitate, in theâtrum hoc prodire auſus ſum: Et, licet M[illegible] à limine, vix ſalutavi, earumque dulcedinem, nedum prime[illegible] labris, deguſtavi, cum tamen, Literarum fama, aures, atque [illegible] mum meum a[illegible] quantulum percuſſerit, aliquid (Deo favente) *Doctrinæ laudem* dicere conabor.

Doctrina (quocunque ſenſu ſumatur) ut omnium, quæ [illegible] adſunt, bonorum, eſt utiliſſimum & nobiliſſimum. ita ſola [illegible] mortalis & divina, ideoque ſummè neceſſaria & optabilis, utpo[illegible] quæ a Deo, omnis ſapientiæ fonte & origine, nobis præcip[illegible] dum jubet *doctrinam magis quam aurum eligere.* Glorioſa q[illegible] que eſt ſcientia literarum, quia, quod primum eſt in homine, m[illegible] purgat, quod ſecundum, verborum gratiam ſubminiſtrat; ita u[illegible] que beneficio, mirabiliter ornat & tacitos & loquentes. Docti[illegible] enim, docti ab indoctis, differre videntur, ut viventes a mort[illegible] hæc etiam efficit, ut auditor, in theatro, non ſit lapis ſuper lapi[illegible] Doctrina certe, eſt bonæ mentis ſana conſtitutio, alimentum an[illegible] humani, ſine quo langueſceret, eſt lux & lumen Animæ, ab[illegible] quâ, in tenebris jaceret, inter proſpera eſt ornamentum, inter adv[illegible] refugium: *ſine hac ipſa vita eſt imago mortis,* ait *Cato.* Soc[illegible] hortabatur juvenes, ut ſe jugiter in ſpeculo intuerentur, ut ſiqui[illegible] formoſi eſſent, digni eâ ſpecie fierent, ſin autem deformes, eam[illegible] formitatem erruditione onarent, aut ſaltem tegerent. Eruditio li[illegible] arum, naturam laudabilem eximie reddit ornatam, ibi pru[illegible] invenit, unde ſapientior fiat; ibi bellator reperit, unde animi [illegible] tute roboretur; inde Princeps accipit, quemadmodum popu[illegible] ſub æqualitate componat; inde omnes mortales, quovis mo[illegible] preſſi, lætum, malis ſuis, ſinveniunt exitum. Neque, aliqua in m[illegible] do poteſt eſſe conditio, vel fortuna, quam literarum non aug[illegible] glorioſa notitia Doctrina denique ex obſcuro, Nobilem facit; [illegible] humili, excelſum; ex miſero & abjecto, felicem, Doctrina pr[illegible] dicitur *Indagatrix virtutis* & *Expultrix vitii,* nam perficit & a[illegible] nat mentem, judicium formar, ingenium acuit, & quanto, bru[illegible] longè præſtat animalium nobiliſſimum homo, tanto fere homin[illegible] homine præſtantiorem facit.

Quanti enim æſtimabimus Doctrinam! O quales Divitias! [illegible] trimonia! O quam certus eſt Modus ex iis vivendi! Huic ſoli ex[illegible] nibus aliis fraudi eſſe non poteſt, nempe, incendio aut furto. [illegible]

ripitur, nec naufragio absorbetur, nec à decoctoribus laniatur, nec à Regibus in fiscum redigitur, nec latronibus est ad cædem ritamento; hæc, inter ipsas regnorum concussiones, inconcussa anet, quam, qui possident, verè sunt divites, nullâ re egent; nihil bi deesse sentiunt, nihil requirunt. Hæc non solùm reddit homines ctiores, sed meliores. Quin imò, ut canit Poeta Palingenius.

Divina quidem res
Doctrina est, decorat mites, oditque superbos,
Ipsa voluptatis refugit somnique clientes,
Nec nisi per longum tempus multoque labore
Percipitur, regit hæc urbes, hæc arma ciere,
Hæc auferre potest: terras & sydera monstrat,
Morborum expultrix, varias formare figuras.
Et numerare docet, fidibusque apponere vocem,
Tecta Dei scandit: Naturæ arcana recludit,
Quâ sine nemo potest perfectus dicier. Hæc nos
Dissimiles pecudum reddit, similesque Deorum.

Sed *Generosi*, quum hæc tam pulchra, tamque utilia, vobis propo-a, nedum improbo labore & solertiâ, sunt acquirenda, sine ac-rata linguæ latinæ notitiâ, hic meus condiscipulus, paucis, ejus olutam necessitatem, & utilitatem, vobis demonstrabit. *Dixi.*

AUTHORITATES.

Errat, quisquis opes virtutis præmia dixit,
Præmia dat virtus non nisi sponte bonis.
Præmia virtutis sunt, mens sine labe; voluptas
Absque dolore, quies, gaudia, plausus, amor.
Præmia virtutis cœli servantur in arce
Quo vix rara facit turba opulenta gradum.
Ignarus est
Umbra hominis, grandisque puer, mendaxque figura,
Quæ nihil, aut minimum pectoris intus habet.
Cui tantum solo cœlestia nomine nota,
Quem Stygis in terris nox inamœna tegit.
Nempe dat, & quodcunque liber, fortuna, rapitque,
Irus & est subitò, qui modò Crœsus erat,
Singula ne referam, nil non mortale tenemus
Pectoris excéptis ingeniique bonis.
Sonat vitium percussa, maligné
Respondet viridi non cocta fidelia limo.
Æqua lege regem vocant cum paupere fata,
Cuncta fluunt, virtus unica fixa manet.

CHORUS.

Quisquis hoc ævum cupias beatum

Reddere, excultam ſine labe mentem,
Docte Sermones utriuſque linguæ,
Perfice ſolers.
Vivitur doctis ſemel atque rurſus,
Hos agit pennâ renuente ſolvi
Fama; at indocti peragrant, ferarum
More modoque.

IN LAUDEM LINGUÆ LATINÆ.

Auditores benevoli.

THales Mileſius, inter Græciæ ſeptem Sapientes, non infimus, ſæpe dixiſſe fertur, *Pauca verba, animi ſapientis indicium eſſe*; ut enim auditori nihil ineptiùs, & moleſtiùs quàm verborum fluma, ita paucis, multa dicere, nihil jucundius; Quem, & ego imitabor, in hac oratione, de *Abſoluta linguæ Latinæ neceſſitate*, in liberalibus artibus acquirendis, & quatenus conducat ad Artificem perficiendum. Omnes Theologi, Juriſperiti, Philoſophi, & Medici, probé norunt, huius victricis linguæ notitiam, omnium ſcientiarum fundamentum, & baſin, eſſe omnibus Muſarum cultoribus maximè neceſſariam; hâc enim continentur, omnia ferè eruditi orbis volumina, quibuscunque natalibus gaudeant, ſive Chaldæis, ſive Græcis, imo & Barbaris. Quicquid enim pretioſi, intra vaſta mundi pomœria, reperire erat, id omne fuit Romæ,

Dum idem limes orbis & urbis erat.

Hoc jure, cum optabiliùs eſſet nihil, cognitione placitorum doctorum, licet ſtylo & charactere barbaro, victa, & ſepulta delituerint, tamen hæc, jam civitate, & libertate Romanâ donata, cernere eſt.

Hæc tantùm alias inter caput extulit ———

Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.

Quis ergo, niſi veſanus, in interiora Muſarum penetralia perrumpere, conabitur, januâ hujus linguæ, emphaticis dictionibus, & ſententiis refertæ, illi non reſeratâ. Imo hæc reddit artifices, viros magis profectò nominis, inter ſuos, ſi quod, iſtiusmodi honeſtæ & liberalis educationis, ſpecimen protulerint. Agite Jum condiſcipuli, res par eſt, in hoc incumbite, nulla enim ætas, hâc præſenti, aptior eſt ad linguas ediſcendas, quippe memoriâ pollet, neque ineptior ad artes Mechanicas, aut Liberales, acquirendas; illæ etenim vim corporis, hæc judicium animi, huic ætati negatas, requirunt. Atque unusquisque ordinis, omnis ætatis homines mecum ſenò reputare vellem, quot in hac civitate, & per reliquas terrarum orbis gentes, viri fuerint, qui ſolâ virtute, doctrinâ, & diligentiâ ſuffulti, famam, divitias & honorem, meritò comparaverint: quorum omnium, fundamina optimè jaciet, habitumque aſſequetur facillimè (ſi non unicè) qui a teneris unguiculis aſſueverit. Quàm enim difficile, & arduum eſt adulto

adultæ, & provectæ ætatis hominibus, labori ac sedulitati, in quovis officio, molescere, quamvis durum illud necessitatis telum, & fortunæ currentis volubilis rota, id exigant, nisi tales in ludo aliquo literario, bonis legibus firmato, harum artium tyrocinia, maturè & opportunè, posuerint. *Spectatores benevoli*, multa fateor, in hoc negotio, impedimento esse, sed jam omnia silentio transeunda, præter *Indulgentiam matrum*, quâ nulla capitalior pestis, studiosos affligere potest, deque hac re, Oratorem hunc, luculenter satis, disserentem, audite. *Dixi*

AUTHORITATES.

Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto,
Gaudet equis canibusque, & aprici gramine campi.
Cereus in vitia flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilia tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
Sublimis, cupidusque, & amata relinquere pennæ.
Invidus, iracundus iners, vinosus amator,
Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,
Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem.
Quo plus sunt potæ plus sitiuntur aquæ.
Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem
Occupat humanam.
Flos vitæ aurora est: vigilanti protrahit ævum,
Virtutisque omnis semina prima fovet,
Ætati sit cuique suum: tolerare laborem
O juvenes, requiem tarda senecta petit.
Hoc age, quicquid agis; confundit, perficit, ornat,
Implicitus multis, plurima, pauca nihil.
Assuesce a teneris virtúti, nemo repentè
Fit bonus, at mores mos sa it auget, alit.
Dum licet, & veros etiam nunc editis annos,
Hac agite, eunt anni more fluentis aquæ;
Nec, quæ præteriit, iterum revocabitur unda,
Nec quæ præteriit hora redire potest
Utendi est ætate, cito pede labitur ætas,
Nec bona tam sequitur, quàm bona prima fuit.
Festinat enim decurrere velox
Flosculus, angustæ miseræque brevissima vitæ
Portio, & obrepit non intellecta senectus.
Sit procul omne nefas, ut ameris, amabilis esto
Quod tibi non facies, solave forma dabit.
Jam molire animi, qui duret, & adstrue formæ,
Solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos.
Nec levis, ingenuas pectus coluisse per artes,
Cura sit; & linguas edidicisse duas.

Alte-

Alter abeſt, petiturque alter, mercede paratâ.
Qui vocet, & fictos condiat arte dolos.
Ille caret caligis: huic rupta calceus alter
Pelle hiat. ille dolet, ſcribit & ille domy.
Udum & molle lutum es, nunc, nunc, properandus &
Fingendus ſine fine rota,
Dum vires annique, ſinunt tolerare laborem,
Nam veniet tacito curva ſenecta pede.
Si puer hoc ſciret quantum doctrina valeret,
Raro dormiret, noctesque dieſque ſtuderet,
Qui ſtudet optatam curſu contingere metam,
Multa tulit, fecitque puer, ſudavit, & alſit.
Natura beatis
Omnibus eſſe dedit, ſi quis cognoverit uti.
Altera natura eſt habitus, quam junior artem
Perdiſces, tollet nulla ſenecta tibi.

CHORUS.

Sermo diſtinguit *Homines* Invaſerit adoream,
A *Brutis* ventri deditis,. Barbaries quod fugerit.
O Roma victrix gentium Acceptum tibi ferimus,
Terrarum Domina ac dea, Nulla audet tibi debitam
Quæ ſodes tibi debitam Arripere ſibi gloriam.

IN MATRUM INDULGENTIAM.

SPectatiſſimi *Auditores*, Dicturus, *de ſtolido illo, cæco, & præcip mulierum, in filios, odio* (*oh affectu*) qui, max morum malo fœcundam ſegetem, ſecum trahit, optandum mihi video, *Juven* aut *Perſij* mordacem ſtylum, ut, atrocibus dictis, peſtem hanc confo rem, *Quâ tetrior, nunquam Stygiis ſeſe extulit undis* Agedum igit rem, ab ipſo ovo, repetamus. Cum infans in lucem editur, à ma amantiſſimâ; vel quod puer, ore patrem aut matrem, amicum luce chariorem, referat, vel quod primogenitus ſit, vel quod materni nomine inſigniatur, quibuſcunque demum levibus nullis de cauſis, in illum, prono animo, fertur Mater, & cæco ig carpitur. Nec profana aliqua manus, vel cunas agitare permittit Interea, ſi lactens pueri venuſtas, pappare & lallare inceperit, & blan enellis labiis verba, profuderit, quanta inde lætitia, quàm ſe triumphat genitrix, & puerum laudibus, ad ſydera uſque, extoll quod ſi pedetentim, tibias movere, & veſtigia male hærenti plantis, figere cœperit, cœlum Jovis ſe tenere arbitratur, ne Junoni ipſi invidet, Omnia pueri facta, dictaque, immodicis p coniis celebrantur; quod ſi ſternutaverit, vel crepitum edide mater illico aures arrigit, plaudit, & gratulatur. Sin autem, ir

Pat

parcæ, idōlum hoc confregerint, & ante tempus, vitæ ſtamina præciderint, quàm tragico gemitu, quam horribili tumultu, & luctiſono ululatu, omnia complentur & perſonant; mortemque immaturam, huic, aut illi, aut verius nulli cauſæ, imputant; neque providentiam accuſare verentur. At quam felix puer, qui ex hac, in melierem vitam, transfertur, priuſquam, maternis illecebris corruptus, in cuncta ſcelera, & immaniſſima facinora, ruat. Ubi vero ætas adolevit, & jam, de Schola, & liberali inſtitutione, cogitandum eſt, quantæ nectuntur moræ, & de die, in diem differtur, quantâ cautelâ, eligitur pædagogus aliquis, mollis, & lenis, reliqui, velut plagoſi Orbilii, procul exulare jubentur; & antequam ſcholæ limina intraverit, longo & incompoſito Sermonis profluvio, paciſcitur mater, ne quid durius, in filium, uteunque ſceleratum, niſi de conſultâ ſtatuatur. Inclament, uſque ad ravim, Grammatici. *Auroram eſſe muſis amicam & aptam ſtudiis*, aut *Quotidianam in ſchola præſentiam, & attentionem ſeriam, requiri*. retragabitur mater, ſævitiem hyemis obtendens. Neque ætas vituperio caret. Quis enumerare valet, omnes abſentiæ cauſas? viſendi erant amici, prolixum erat prandium, ſaltandum, tripudiandum fuit, *debacchandum, inſaniendum*, veriùs diceres. Interea, irati clamant parentes, filios, in ſtudiis, non proficere, cum tamen ipſis vitio vertendum eſt, quòd, ſeveriâ lege, filios proficere nolint. Jam tandem, ſi ob repetita flagitia, delicatulus puer, vel minis terreatur, aut leviſſimo ſupplicio, imo vel uno verbere, afficiatur, à Schola ſtatim abripitur, illique pecunia in perâ datur, quam, in malos, & forte ſcelerat ſſimos uſus, profundit; & ſi res anguſta domi, hoc non patiatur, ſcurris, & viliſſimo conſortio, ſe adjungit. Nec ullus eſt ſcelerum modus, donec ad reſtim res redierit, niſi Deus mirificé cor illi mutaverit, quod precor. *Dixi.*

AUTHORITATES.

Bonos corrumpunt perverſa conſortia mores
Natura tenaciſſimi ſumus eorum, quæ rudibus annis
Percipimus
denique teipſum
Concute: numqua tibi vitiorum inſeverit olim
Natura aut etiam conſuetudo mala: namque
Neglectis urenda ſilix innaſcitur agris.
Venaticus ex quo
Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
Militat in ſylvis catulus: nunc adbibe puro
Pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer,
Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens ſervabit odorem
Teſta diu: quod ſi ceſſas aut ſtrenuus anteis,
Nec tardum opperior nec præcedentibus inſto.

Obſ

Obsta principiis sceleratum, leve crimen in ortu est,
At tandem vix quo progrediatur habet.
Victa Asia fastu, periit luxuque superba
Roma; pericla cave cum favet aura nimis.
Est natura hominis corrupta, hanc corrige curâ,
Stirpi ùs ast illam tollere nemo potest.
Ingressus iter parat hæc, quæ postulat usus,
A juvene hæc eadem sera senecta petit.
Mater
Non agitas illud, ut sanctam filius omni
Aspiciat sine labe domum, vitioque carentem.
Gratum est, quod patriæ civem, populoque dedisti,
Si tacis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
Utilis & bellorum, & pacis rebus agendis, (hunc
Plurimum enim interest, quibus artibus aut quibus
Moribus instituas
Cui tradas Lupa filium magistro, } Martial.
Quæris solicita diuque tentas
Ten' o delicias extra communia censes
Ponendum; quia tu gallinæ filius albæ,
Nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis.
Plurima sunt Fuscine & tama digna siniſtra
Quæ monstrant ipsi pueris, tradunt que parentes,
Si damnosa senem juvat alea, ludit & hæres
Bullatus.
Sic natura jubet; velocius & citius nos
Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
Cum subeunt animos auctoribus: unus et alter
Forsitan hæc spernant juvenes, quibus arte benigna
E meliore uto finxit præcordia Titan:
Sed reliquos fugienda matrum vestigia ducunt,
Et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpæ,
Abstineas igitur damnandis; hujus enim vel
Una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
Ex nobis geniti, quonam dociles imitandis
Turpibus ac pravis, omnes sumus.
Nil dictum fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est
Maxima debetur puero reverentia.
Vina ferè dulces oluerunt mane Camœnæ

Mollis illa educatio quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes membrorum & corporis frangit. *Quint.*

Sed tuus Endemion dilectæ fiet adulter
Matronæ, mox cum dederit Servilia nummos
Fiet & illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem
Corporis ornatum,
Pluſque valet quod violentia cogit, quam quod
Suadet & præcipit verecundia. *Valet.*
Quod modo propoſui non eſt ſententia, verum
Credite me vobis ſolium recitare Sybillæ

CHORUS.

O Matres Indulgentes,
O nati Inſolentes,
Quam flebilis Triſtitia
Sectatur veſtra vitia!
Hoc olim dixit regius
Monarcha, vates ac pius;
Qui puero dat arbitrium
Confundet matris gaudium.

ALTER.

Matrum per indulgentiam,
Natorum & inſolentiam,
Furta & parricidia
Perſæpe ſolent conſequi.
Solmonis eſt Proverbium,
Si quis tener arbitrio
Dimittitus puer ſuo;
Matrem confundet illico.

GRATIARUM ACTIO PRO LUSU.

Condiſcipuli, en vobis jucundum & utile nuncium affero, nimirum, generoſum hunc Dominum, vobis ludendi veniam, petraſſe, voſque nomine Præceptoris hortor, & obſecro ut hac pirandi facultate. & animos ſtudiis fatigatos reficiendi, probè utini; abſit amor lucri, unde certamen & ira gignuntur, & moneo memores ſtudiorum, non diu aut ad laſſitudinem, ſudoremve luis, ne periculoſum ignaviæ habitum, morbum vel dolorem capi-contrahatis, campoſque petatis, ad auram ſalubriorem captandam, am quæ in fumoſis urbibus reperire eſt Nullibi verba turpia, nupta vernacula effundatis, & huic reipublicæ conſulentes, quicquid i periculoſum, & Præceptori indecorum eſt, vitetis Denique um uno ore, ſummas agatis gratias, huic generoſo Domino, deatori noſtro, quod hunc ſtudioſum gregem, ſub Palladis vexillo litantem, non ſolum inviſere dignatus ſit, ſed etiam, quod nobis rere Grammatico fœdatis, facultatem ludendi impetraverit, omni reverentiæ ſignis adhibitis, atque tot beneficiis, voſmet illi ſtrictos confiteamini,

Quot, vaſto Oceani latitant ſub gurgite piſces
Quot volucres celeres agitant per nubila pennas,
Quot paſcit vaga terra feras, quot ſidera cœlum,

THE

COurteous hearers, *may it please you to lend your favour-*
tention, and that you may not be ignorant what entertai-
you are to meet with, I who am to deliver the Prologue, *shall*
you a short account thereof; For, *as these, who are to describe the*
ral parts of the World do first give a general Map of it; or as
who prepare a Sumptuous Feast, do first contrive the various
and the Order they are to be served up in, before that the Ban-
are to fall on; So we are inclined, to do somewhat of the like
at present; In effect you are to receive a Comical Entertainm-
day, consisting of five Acts, neither more nor less. The first
shall appear on the stage, shall clearly demonstrate unto you, how
minable a thing Idleness *is, that all men are concerned to be*
rious, and that every one is obliged to follow some Calling or other.
lastly, That the whole frame of Nature abhores and detastes
inactivity, and is strangely inclined to painfulness and assi-
From which young beginners may learn that time is not to be
away, in sloathful ease; but that some honest employment must be
taken, whether it be the study of learning, or the prosecution of
Lawful Trade. *And lest any should imagine, that* Handy-Crafts
mean, ignoble and unworthy of a Free born Spirit, the second
claimer shall prove their excellency, and usefulness, by strong and
refragable Arguments. From which it may be easily learned, that
though some men are not born for high and mighty things, yet they
acquire a stock of Riches, *and Reputation, even by Mechanick*
ployments, and thereby become serviceable to themselves Children
Country. But the third *who follows, will in a loftier strain*
course in praise of Learning, *which brings so many, and great ad-*
tages to humane Life; and elevating men from the dust, places
as it were, amidst the Stars, and which in fine is so excellent, that
can scarcely contain my self from breaking out in a large excur-
to commend Learning, *which were to invade another mans Province.*
Withal, I am fully perswaded, that there is none so grosly stupid,
dispicably dull, as not to confess, that the Latine Tongue, *is the*
of Knowledge, the Gate of Learning, and the great Imbellishment
humane Wit, for all which, this fourth *haranguer, shall be respon-*
as to the undoubted veracity of this assertion; wherefore I would
not only, all discreet Youths, but also their Parents and Friends
riously perswaded, that the time employed in studying this Lan-
is infinitely well spent, and that the Labour (or rather Divertise-
of Learning is a thing never to be repented of And finally, that
thing may be left untouched, that is suitable to this purpose, the
tain and Original of Evils shall be disclosed unto you, I mean

Fe

...dness and Indulgence of Mothers, that deadly mischief, which ...so pernicious to young Schollars and their Studies, that if this one ...stacle were removed, all things would be in a fair way of prospering, ...t if this remain, all things will be dismal and inauspicious, Villany ...ll rage uncontrolled, and there shall be nothing but an ominous a...ect of future Misery; Wherefore let Mothers take care, that they do ...t ruine their Children by a fond and overweaning affection, seriously ...sidering the several dictates of the Spirit of God out of the mouth ...Solomon, He (and she too) who spareth the rod hateth the ...ild; and folly (and that of many sorts) is bound in the heart of ...th, but the Rod of Correction shall drive it far from him; and, ...also Children know, that it were better for them, not to have been ...n, than, by the negligence of their Mothers, to be turned aside from ...road of Vertue, Piety and Learning, and to be plunged in endless ...sery; for the Scriptures say, Withhold not Correction from the ...ild, for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die; thou ...lt beat him, and shall deliver his Soul from hell. When these ...ngs are fully laid before you (confirmed by apposite citations, ...d dorned with a pleasant Chorus) it is our hope and desire that ...n would favourably interpret our design, and pardon our failures, ...d imperfections, and if any thing occur, which may be somewhat ...reeable or merry, we do not refuse your modest applauses and congra...lations when all is ended. And I have done.

UPON DILIGENCE.

WHen Almighty God Created Man, he placed him in a Garden of pleasure, nor would he allow him to be slothfull ...d idle, but appointed him to be employed in the contemplation of ...ature, cultivating of that Garden, and celebrating his makers praise ...t when he wofully fell from the state of Innocency, the sentence ...onounced against him was, In the sweat of thy brows thou shall ...t thy bread. So that, upon all men, this punishment is inflicted, or ...is burden is imposed, that they must spend their time in labour and ...dustry and thereby gain food and raiment. God hath entrusted each ...an almost with many Gifts, and many Talents, which if they make ...t a right use of, they may be taxed both of injustice and ingratitude ...ll mortals are contained within this circle of toil and labour, nor ...n any of the highest birth or quality plead exemption. For since all ...en must labour, who excepted the great ones from this universality? ...f they will put off the human Nature, and ascend higher to the Angelical, ...et by so doing they cannot shun some Employment or other. For re...t the Angles ministring Spirits, always ready to obey the Divine ...ommissions? And it is uncertain, whether their swiftness or alacrity be ...reater in executing their charge. If any man would even degrad him-

self

self unto the rank of brutes, yet will he not be quit of labour, but is to follow him closely, for there is no beast so savage, which doth not make use of the faculties granted to it, yea many of them are endued with so much Sagacity, that they seem to partake of Reason, or something very like it, and the more Sagacious they are, the greater their diligence and activity. Yea the very inanimate Creatures are panting to their duty nor are they dissolved in sloth and laziness. As for instance, the glorious Luminary, the Sun doth not shut up his rays, but daily visits the world, and yearly passing through the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, cherisheth and nourisheth all things with his enlivening heat. The fruitful Earth also furnisheth sap and verdure to Plants, Trees and Corns, and holds, as it were, her Breasts to them, that they may suck in convenient moisture and nourishment. If we let our thoughts descend lower into Hell it self, although none will be willing to be a president from evil Spirits: yet none of them ly loitering and unactive, but are still employed, although to bad purpose. Shall then man alone, or shall persons of of Quality, or Gentlemen, shun labour, when no thing in Heaven, Earth, or in Hell it self, is found to patronize this sluggishness? Far, far be it from them. neither presume we to condemn great persons to the Mechanick Arts, as it were to the mines. For illustrious Kings and Princes have enough of employment, if they govern well the people committed to their charge, and guide Nations with a Kingcraft peculiar to themselves. Lords and Grandees have enough to do, if they will endeavour to signalize themselves, in the Arts of Peace and War, if they, by their courage and conduct, assist the common Wealth, and protect it, against all enemies Moreover great diligence, care and industry is required of these, and all men, in preserving those Estates, which perhaps fell to their forbears by chance: as the Poet Translated sayes.

More skill required is, riches to keep than get,
Blind Chance in this appears, but careful Art in that.

There are likewise several Arts, which though they bring gain to Tradsmen, yet the practising of them, may bring delight to the most eminent, such as Painting, Musick, both vocal and instrumental, Fencing, Architecture, and the like, but the liberal Arts and Sciences are much preferable to those, which made Plato justly pronounce, that the Commonwealth would be happy, if Philosophers did reign, or Kings did Philosophize Seing therefore men of all degrees and ages (as we have spoken above) are subject to the punishment of eating their bread with the sweat of their brows; the only remedy, for mitigating of this punishment, is either by the study and knowledge of some Art, Liberal or Mechanick; and though the last to wit, Mechanick Arts, by some evil advised persons, be contemned, as mean and base, and called the inventions of miserable necessity and poverty; I would here advise such persons

persons, to consider their absolute necessity and usefulness, and to consider also, to whom the learned Ancients ascribed their Invention, no less than to the Gods themselves, because things worthy of their wisdom. But that I may not put my sickle too far in another's Harvest, I recommend you, gracious hearers to this discourse of my commorad, who shall at some length enlarge upon this subject, and I have done

AUTHORITIES

Prov. 13. 11. *Wealth gotten by Vanity shall be diminished: But he that gathereth by Labour, shall encrease.*

Prov. 21. 25. *The desire of the Slothful killeth him, for his hands refuse to Labour.*

Prov, 16. 26. *He that Laboureth, Laboureth for himself; for his mouth craveth it of him*

Prov. 15. 19. *The way of a Slothful man is as an hedge of Thorns, but the way of the* Righteous *is made plain*

Prov. 6. 9 *How long wilt thou sleep O Sluggard when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep, 10, yet a little sleep a little slumber, a little folding of thy hands to sleep. 11. So shall thy poverty come as one that Travelleth, and thy want as an Armed man.*

Prov 6. 6 *Go to the* Ant *thou Sluggard and consider her wayes and be wise 7. Which having no Guide Overseer or Ruler. 8 Provideth her meat in the Summer, and gathereth her Food in the Harvest*

Prov. 24. 30. *I went by the field of the Slothful, and by the Vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo it was all grown over with Thorns, and Nettles had covered the face thereof, and the Stone wall thereof was broken down, then I saw and considered it well, and looked upon it and received instruction. 33. Yet a little Sleep, a little Slumber, so shall thy Poverty come as an armed Man.*

Prov. 20. 13. *Love not Sleep, lest thou come to Poverty, open thine Eyes and thou shall be satisfied with Bread*

Prov. 22 29. *Seest thou a man diligent in his Business, he shall stand before Kings, he shall not stand before mean men*

Prov 18. 9 *He also that is Slothful in his work, is a Brother to him that is a great waster.*

Prov. 26. 13. The slothful man sayeth there is a lyon in the way, there is a lyon in the street. 14. As the door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the slothful upon his bed 15. The slothful hideth his Hand in his bosom, it greiveth him to bring it again to his mouth 16. The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason.

Prov. 19. 15. Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, an idle Soul

Soul shall suffer hunger,

Prov. 12 24. The hand of the diligent shall bear Rule, but the slothful shall be under Tribute.

It CHORUS *to the Tune of* ALCIDES PUER &c.

is not sleep nor negligence Let young men then begin betime
Can purchase wealth and honour, To labour and pains taking,
But industry and vigilance For if they hum like useless drones
Are of these gifts she donor. They sleep while they are wak
We must accompt to Heaven for Thus all the bold hero's of old
That it on us bestoweth (all Aspired unto glory, (dow
And who neglects his talents smal And have themselves crowned
Much shame and danger oweth. In never dying story.

ANOTHER.

Riches, Honour, time and joy,
Are like waters running.
But treasures of them are secured,
By diligence and Cunning.

Another to the Ranting Tune of the Hellish *lines,*

Lilli bullero bullen a la.

Ha Ha Billy Boy, how grave do'est thou look, lilli bullero &c.
We must be busier now at our Book, lilli bulle, &c
Whom ever the Master doth diligent find, lilli bulle, &c.
His pains shall meet a requittall most kind, lilli &c.
But these that wallow in Sloathful dull ease, lille, &c.
Shall meet a smart reprimand they'l not please, lilli, &c.

UPON THE PRAISE OF MECHANICK ARTS.

IT will be needless for me (*worthy hearers*) to take up your time with a tedious Preface, since he who just now spoke, has endeavoured to gain me your favourable Inclinations, and to pave the way to me, who am to speak concerning *Mechanick Arts.* To begin therefore with the Definition of Art, it is commonly described *An habit which produces any thing with right Reason;* which may be justly applyed to all Arts, that are not unlawful: For the division of Arts, there are four sorts of them reckoned up by a certain Author, as wit, *Mechanick, Ludicrous* (or sportive) *Childish* and *Liberal* I am not here to insist upon these sportive Arts, which are only subservient to the pleasure of the Eyes, and Ears, such as are practised by Juglers and Rop-Dancers, nor on Childish pastimes, with which the minds of young ones are taken up, such as the Top, Ball, Kiles, or Billiards. Nor am *I* to Treat of Liberal Arts; that Subject appertaining to another: But of Mechanick ones, whose *Inventors, Practizers* and *usefulness* I am to consider, As for the *first*, if we believe the Antients,

pu-

particularly *Diodorus*, *Neptune* invented the Art of Navigation, and taught the same to the Candiots, he also built a Navy, which he Commanded by Authority from *Saturn* The first sowing of Corn is attributed to *Ceres*, by the concurring Testimonies of *Virgil*, and *Ovid*. They will have *Vulcan* to be the Smith to the Gods: And all unanimously agree, that *Pallas*, was the inventress of Spinning and Weaving, and that she taught the use of Cloathes. But the holy Scripture more surely informs us, who was the first that dwelt in Tents, who built the first Ship, who invented musical Instruments, and who was the first Artificer in Brass and Iron; and how *Besaliel* and *Aholiab* were inspired with exquisite skill of framing what related to the Tabernacle. As for the *Second*, to wit *Practisers*, was not that great Apostle *Paul* a maker of Tents with his own hands? and we read in *Buch*: History, That our King *Iosina* was very expert in Chirurgical Operations; we find it written in the Life of *Musculus*, a famous Reformed Divine. that, from the Art of Weaving he took himself to Theology. It is storied of *Ulysses* King of *Ithaca*, That he built a Ship with great expedition, without the assistance of Carpenters; and they tell of *Achilles*, who is the third in lineal descent from *Iupiter*. that, when the *Grecian* Ambassadours came to him he made ready Supper for them himself, so well was he skilled in the Art of Cookery. As for the *Third* point, to wit, Their usefulness and necessity, these are so visible that they stare us in the face. How useful are the Trades of Carpenters, Smiths and Masons, for, without them, we shall have no Houses to inhabit for conveniency, or which others make use of for Magnificency. How useful is the Mariners Trade, which joynes, by Commerce, the farrest distant Nations; nor were it possible for us to live conveniently without Cordiners and Taylors, that *I* may omit other *I*mployments for brevities sake. How much are Trades to be esteemed, how highly necessary, how pleasant and profitable to the Common-wealth; with how great variety do they delight the mind? Wherefore let Mechanick Arts in spite of the cavillings of ill disposed men, retain their due honour, which is owing to the invention of so great men, approven and fortified by their example, whence it may clearly appear, that Trades, are not only honest, but honourable, and by the knowledge and practice of them, a man *may eat his bread with as little sweat of his brows*, as men of any other imployment or character. But that no prejudice may be done to *Liberal Arts*, or they deprived of their due honour, I beseech you courteous spectators, to hear with patience and attention, the following Harangue in praise of Learning. and I have done,

CH

CHORUS, *To the Tune of Phyllis full of harmeleſs thought beneath the willow Tree.*

All wiſe judic'ous thinking men,
Applaud Mechanick Arts,
Why ſhould youth be neglectful then
To cultivate their parts
Some are not fram'd for learning fit
This their ill ſtars deny.
But may they not by hand and Wit
This indigence ſupply.
A Painter, Seaman, Smith or Wright
If Senſe with Art be joyn'd.
Is a Compan'on to a Knight,
And lives up to his mind.

IN PRAISE OF LEARNING.

Gentlemen, albeit I cannot pretend, either to great Abilities, wit, nor Eloquence in ſpeaking, yet relying upon your good Nature, I have adventured to make this publick appearance. And though I be but a ſtripling in Learning and begun to taſte the ſweetneſs thereof, yet the fame of it hath ſo buzzed in my ears, and made ſuch an impreſſion in my mind, that I cannot contain my ſelf from breaking forth to its commendation. As *Learning* is the moſt uſeful, and Nobleſt of all the advantages we enjoy, ſo it alone is immortal and divine; and therefore highly neceſſar and deſirable: as proceeding from God, the Fountain and Original of all Wiſdom, and enjoyned by him. while he bids us *chooſe inſtruction rather than Gold*. The knowledge of Learning is alſo Glorious; for, which is the main thing, it reformes the manners of man: And next, it furniſhes him with Gracefulneſs in diſcourſing. So that it is a wonderous beneficial improvement, either to perſons ſilent or ſpeaking; by the help of Learning, Learned men ſeem to differ from the unlearned, as the living, from the dead: And this alſo it is, which cauſes, as the Philoſopher ſaid, *That, in the Theatre, one ſtone doth not ſit above another*. Knowledge undoubtedly is the wholeſome Conſtitution of a good Mind. it is as the food of the Soul of man, without which it would languiſh and decay, it is the Light and Illumination of the Spirit, without which it would ly buried in darkneſs; it is an ornament in proſperity, and a refuge in adverſity; and without it, according to *Cato*, *Life, it is but a reſemblance of Death*. It was Socrates Advice to young men, *that they ſhould frequently behold themſelves in a Mirrour, if they were beautiful, they might become worthy of their good Features; but if they were ill favoured, they might compence that deformity, with the comelineſs of good Literature*. And ſure

ly the knowledge of Letters does mightily adorn a commend-
le Nature: there the prudent finds means to improve his wisdom;
re the warriour finds wherewith to invigorate his Soul. Hence
rince may learn how to govern his Subjects dexterously; and
ence all men may find an issue to their misfortunes, whatever
erfure they ly under, nor can there be any condition or state of life
the world, which is not rendered greater by the renouned skill of
earning. And in fine, Learning Nobilitats the ignoble, elevats
e humble, and makes the abject and miserable to become happy.
earning is rightly called the searcher out of Vertue, & the banisher of
ice; for it accomplishes the mind, reforms the judgement, sharpens
e wit, and makes a man almost as far excel another, as man does
e beasts, with pardon. How greatly should we esteem it, how
eautiful riches, how ample a patrimony, how sure a support, is
earning? Nor can any thing do it prejudice, for it is not consumed
ith fire, or swallowed up with shipwrack, nor wasted by Bank-
pts, nor forfeited by Courts, nor snatched by theft, nor invaded
y robbery. Amidst all the revolutions of Kingdoms it continues
moveable, and the possessors thereof are truely rich, they stand
n need of nothing, and wish for nothing: and to conclude with
e words of the Poet translated.

How excellent is Learning, how Divine!
It hates the proud and makes the humble shine;
The slothful and voluptuous man it shuns,
And only to laborious persons runs.
It Governs Towns, can make both peace and war;
Shows all the Earth and every glittring star.
It cures diseases, guids to sing and play,
It teaches numbering and Geometry.
It climbs the Heavens, and Natures chests unlocks,
Men, with it, are like Gods; without it, Blocks

Dear, Courteous hearers, *seing the excellencies and advantages propos-*
d to you cannot be obtained, even with the most indefatigable labour,
without an accurate skill in the Latin Tongue, *this my Condisciple will*
briefly hold forth to you, its absolute necessity and usefulness
And I have done.

CHORUS, *to the Tune of Farewell fair Armeda, my joy and my grief.*

When Learning and knowledge do meet with Respect,
The State is secured and the Church is protect;
But ignorance drives far all Blessings away,
It deadens our Life, and Eclipses our day.

Let

Let States men encourage our ſtudious paine,
And this will afford them the nobleſt gains,
Is there an Invent'on or project that can,
More profite the Nat'on than a Learned man.

UPON THE PRAISE OF THE LATIN TONGUE.

COurteous Hearers, It *is reported of* Thales *one of the ſeven wiſe men of* Greece, *that he uſed often to ſay*, Little ſpeech *is a token of much wiſdom; for as there is nothing more impertinent and troubleſome to hearers, than a floodgate of words, ſo there is nothing more pleaſant, than to ſay much in few words. Him therefore I ſhall imitate in this Speech, concerning* the abſolute neceſſity of the Latin Tongue *for acquiring liberal Arts, and ſhow how far it conduces for perfecting a Tradeſman.* It *is well known to all* Divines, Lawyers, Philoſophers *and* Phyſicians, *that the knowledge of this Victorious tongue is the Fountain and Baſis of all Sciences, and moſt neceſſary to all lovers of Learning, for in it are compriſed almoſt all the Volumes of the* Learned *world, in whatſoever* Languages *they were originally written,* Caldean, Grecian *or* Barbarian; *yea whatſoever precious things were to be found, within the wide precincts of the world, were all to* Rome.

While the Earth's bounds and Rome's *were juſt the ſame.*
Upon this account there being nothing more deſirable than to know the ſentiments of Learned *men, albeit the ſame, at firſt, were chained and buried under a barbarous* Character *and* Language *Yet now we find them made* Deniſons *of* Rome, *by being* Tranſlated *into the moſt deſireable* Latin *tongue,*

For it above the reſt mounts up ſo high,
As the tall Cypreſs ov'r the loweſt Tree.

What man therefor, in his right wits, will attempt to break in into the inner Chambers *of the Muſes, unleſs the gate of this* Language *firſt unlocked to him, which is ſtuffed with ſo many* Emphatick words *and* Sentences. *And this alſo makes* Tradeſmen *of a conſiderable Figure among their* Neighbours; *if they can produce any ſuch Eſſay of honeſt and ingennous education. Let therefore all young* Schollars *ply the ſtudy of this* Tongue *very hard, for no time of their* Life *is ſitter than youth, for acquiring of this* Language, *being attended with a good* Memory, *and this age is equally unfit for* Mechanick *or* Liberal Arts, *the one requiring ſtrength of* Body, *the other* Judgment *of* Mind, *which are inconſiſtent with young and tender years. And O! that perſons of all ages would conſider with me, how many men are in this* City, *and in all the places of the world, whom,* Vertue, Learning *and* Diligence *alone have deſervedly made famous, rich and honourable, the foundation and habit of which are beſt and eaſieſt laid, and acquired*

(*great only attainable*) *in youth*. O! *what a hard matter is it for* [illegible] *come to years, to acquire a custom of attendance upon, and diligence in any employment, even when they are necessitate, and reduced thereto, by the instability of humane Affairs*. I *say, if these men have not served an Apprentiship to the abovenamed qualifications in some well constitute Grammar School. But*, much respected Hearers, *that I may come to a close, I know there are many hinderances in this affair, but I shall mention none at present, but the* Indulgence *of Mothers to their Children, which is the greatest mischief can be done to young Schollars, and this ye will see pointed forth at large in the following Oration, by this my Condisciple, And I have done.*

CHORUS To the Tune of Sermo distinguit homines.

By speech men are distinguished,
From Bruits wholly Irrational;
Among the various kinds of Speech,
The Latine bears the vogue from all.
O Rome that Nations Conquered
Whose Eagles East and West o'r flew;
What Monarchy was there on Earth
Whose brav'ry could compete with you?

Another to the Tune of *The last time I came o'vr the Moor I left my Lass behind me.*

Deep knowledge of the Latine tongue
Is a good Schollars Glory;
And Romans were the braveſt men
That e're enriched Story:
Why should we not improve our time,
In learning of our Grammar?
Since, without it, we do not know,
That *Omnia vincit amor.*

AGAINST THE INDULGENCE OF MOTHERS

BEing to Discourse concerning that *fond, headstrong, and unreasonable affection* (I had almost said *distraction*) *of Women towards their Children*, which is pregnant with an infinity of mischiefs; it were desireable for me, that I had the biting stile of *Juvenal* or *Persius*, that with pointed expressions I might stob this plague, *a worse than this Styx never did produce:* Come then, let us resume the matter, from the very beginning. No sooner is the Child brought into the World, but either, because he is like his Father or Mother, or some dear Friend, or because he is the First born, or because he is named after his Grand-father by the Mother's side, or upon the account of some slight or insignificant reason, she is fondly enamoured of him, and sees nothing to him: Nor is any

rash hand permitted so much as to rock the Cradle. Mean while the tender *Suckling* begin to say, *Dada*, and *Mama*, and utter some broken words, with a lisping Tongue, how great is her gladness and how heartily doth she rejoyce, and extolls the Boy to the very Skies; But if he begin to gang and stoiter a little through the floor, though with help, she thinks her self made up for ever, and as happy as the Queen her self. All the Boys doings and sayings are excessively praised: Nay if he either sneze or break wind straight way the Mother listens eagerly, and says, *Lord bless you*, a thriving bairn indeed. But if this *Darie* chance to march off in his early blossom, What a terrible yelling, weeping and lamentation is made, his unseasonable death is charged upon this, or that, or no cause at all, nor are they afraid to blame Providence it self; but how happy is the *Boy*, who is Translated, out of this life, to a better before he be debauched by his Mothers allurements, and run headlong into all manner of wickedness. If he grow up to more years, and now she must think upon puting him to School, what lingering delays are made, from day to day? With what care some soft, silly, lifeless, lean Teacher, chosen, and all Masters of Authority discarded, as severe, cruel Disciplinarians. And before he set his foot into the School, the Mother makes a long and tedious formal bargain, that no chastisement be used upon the youth (what ever his fault be) without her Ladyships good leave. Let the Master cry untill he grow hoarse, *It is fit for Schollars to be up the morning early*. or that they must keep the School punctually and take good heed to their Lesson; Excuse me for that says the Mother, it's a cold Winter morning; and when *Summer* comes the great heat makes the Head ake. Who can reckon over all the *Excuses* of his absence: I was seeing a friend, I was at the dancing School, but rather *playing the mad man and the fool*, mean while the parents grievously complain, that the *Boys* doe not profit, whereas they themselves only are to blame, because they will not suffer them to be discreetly chastised. Now if the tender Child be either shoared, or get but a single whip, he is taken away from the School, and gets money in his pocket, which he is sent prodigally to squander away. But if his parents condition allow not him to be so well furnished with cash, then he runs into the company of Coal-stealers, and the vilest persons; neither doth he give over growth in knavery, until he come to a fatal hinderend, and bring the Gallows it self into disgrace, unless God in his mercy prevent his carrier in impiety, and here I have done with him and his minny both.

AUTHO

Prov. 29, 15 The Rod and Reproof give wisdom, but a Child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. 17, Correct thy Son and he shall give thee rest, yea, he shall give delight unto thy Soul.

Prov. 26, 3. A Whip for the Horse, and a Bridle for the Ass, and a Rod for the Fools Back.

Prov. 19. 18. Chasten thy Son while there is hope and let not thy Soul spare for his Crying.

Prov 19, 13 A Foolish Son is the Calamity of his Father.

Prov. 15. 10 Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall dy.

CHORUS, To the Tune of *Matres Indulgentes.* &c.

You Mothers fond and amorous
You peevish Sons and Clamorous
What stories Melancholy,
Rise from your last folly.

Profane and sacred writers
Have been your just indicters,
Who by their just sentences,
Have baffled your pretences.

ANOTHER, to the Tune of *As she has guided me* &c.

You are a dainty Crue, you are a dainty Crue,
You Mothers fond and daties dear
Both ancient and new.
Æsop as I suppose, Æsop as I suppose,
Painted you well, when a curst rogue,
Bit off his Mothers Nose,
Cease then to give more trouble, Cease then to give more toruble.
To honest men, whose care by you,
And toil is rendered double.
Or will ye that old Flanders, or will ye that old Flanders,
Should be your Darlings hinderend
For your and their false Slanders

THANKS FOR THE PLAY.

Dear School fellows, I bring you glad and acceptable Tidings, that this Gentleman hath procured you the liberty of playing. Wherefor, in the Master's Name, I beseech, and intreat you, that you would make good use of this respite from your studies granted to your wearied minds. Let none of you engage in gaming, for love of Money, which is the source of contentions and animosities. You are likewise advised to mind your ordinary and usual Tasks, and not to play till you be, in a manner, faint with wearines and sweating, lest ye contract a dangerous habit of idleness, or fall sick, or at least get a aking Head It will be adviseable, to go to the fields, to enjoy a fresher, and wholsomer Air, than is to be found in smoaky Towns. As ye love the reputation of this Society, be careful of speaking Latine, and abstain from all obscene expressions, and shun diligently whatever is either hazardous to your selves, or reflecting on your Master. finally, since

ſince this Gentleman hath done us the favour, not only to viſit our Flock which is following the ſtudy of Learning, but hath alſo obtained a relaxation, from our accuſtomed attendance and aſſiduity. Let us unanimouſly give him our moſt hearty Thanks, with all the Expreſſions of reſpect, and acknowledge that we are lying under innumerable Obligations to him, yea let

So many thanks be to our Benefactour given.
As there are Beaſts on Earth, or Stars in Heaven,
As there are Fiſh that through the Ocean glide,
Or as there 're Fowls whoſe wings the Clouds divide.

ORATIO INAUGURALIS AD REGEM SCHOLÆ.

LIcet, apud varias gentes, diverſæ ſint, ac fuerint Regiminis formæ, tamen, antiquiſſimum fuiſſe in terris *Regium imperium*, omnes hiſtorici tam ſacri quàm profani, pronunciant, ac teſtantur. Neque ſolùm vetuſtiſſimum, ſed & præſtantiſſimum, eſt hoc regimen, ſi moderatum fuerit, & Princeps, ſaltem Reipublicæ, *ſummam ſibi legem faciat*. Quocirca cum antiquum adeo, nec minus egregium, & utile, ſit regimen monarchicum, laudatus ille mos, Regem ſeu Victorem in ſcholis, hoc anni tempore, conſtituendi, a multis retro ſeculis, meritò invaluit, Quin igitur ſine ulteriore præfatione, ad Regem noſtrum inaugurandum, accingamur.

Ego te. ob liberalitatem parentum, tuamque benignitatem, erga præceptorem, qui ſumma ope, & Herculeo labore, diligentia, ſolertia & indulgentia nititur, imo & nitetur, ut vos diſcipuli, præcipue liberaliores, probi ac docti, evadatis, immo cui ſemper in votis fuit omnia prius caſtiga, & blandis verbis experiri, quàm minis aut verberibus ego inquam, te, Regem, & victorem, conſtituo, proclamo, & renuncio, cum plena poteſtate, ea omnia præſtandi, quæ in ulla alia republica literaria, tui ſimilibus concedi ſolent: tu viciſſim ſponde, ac polliceris, te ſecundum leges gubernaturum & ſubditorum bona, imprimis conſulturum. Horramur inſuper, ut diligentia in ſtudiis & bonis moribus, omnibus tuis ſubditis, & commilitonibus, præluceas; & quo vehementius, ad hoc peragendum, exciteris, privilegia, & prærogativas, quibus gaudes, enumerare operæpretium erit. Tuo igitur rogatu, diebus hic et alibi ſolitis, tibi perſuadeas, præceptorem ludendi veniam ſubditis tuis ſolummodo conceſſurum, tibique licere, reos eoſdem, a ſupplicio debito ſubeundo, eripere, modo non atrox, & iteratum crimen ſit admiſſum. Verum ſcias oportere, eos qui nihil, aut parca manu, præceptori largiuntur, nec pœnæ delictorum impunitatem, nec tecum ludendi facultatem, ullatenus conſequuturos, ut verbo abſolvam, ſumma cum lætitia, plauſuque alacri, uno ore clamitemus *vivat Rex*, floreant ejus ſubditili, teriſque liberalibus diſciplinis reſpublica creſcat & augeatur. Hymnus

HYMNUS in Regem Scholæ *to the Tune of Chevy chase.*

Vivat Monarcha splendidus,
Et floreant Subditi;
Dum conspectatur Vividus
Facessant improbi.
Rex bonus nihil meruit,
Sed cuncta providè.
Ut virum Decet, statuit,
Facitque intrepidè
Bonis rependet præmia,
Ut par est, gnaviter,
Ut supprimantur scelera,
Laborat acriter,
Lege cavetur, ne gerat
Se Rex tyrannicè;
Sin pacta violaverit,
Est Regnum mobile.

An INAUGURAL ORATION to the Victor of the School.

Albeit there have been divers and sundry Forms of Government in different Nations and Countries, yet it is unanimously acknowledged by all Historians Sacred and Profane, that Monarchy is without question the most antient Model. and not only so, but it is likewayes the best and most excellent Government, if it be well limited and bounded, & if the Prince reguard the Safety of the people as the Supream Law. *Wherfore since both antiquity, usefulness and excellency plead for the preferableness of this Constitution, in greater Societies, that praise worthy Custom, of chusing annually, about this time of the year, a King or Victor in the Schools, has justly taken place, in these smaller Republicks, Let us therefore without further prefacing proceed to the Inauguration of our Monarch*

Sir, upon Contemplation of Your fitness for this Office. and for the generous bounty of your Parents (which is not slightly to be passed over) towards your painful and laborious Master, whose diligence shall continue indefatigable, especially towards such well disposed young Gentlemen as you are, for these and many other weighty Reasons, I Constitute, reclaim and Declare you King and Victor, with full power to perform all these things, which in any other common-wealth of Learning are allowed to persons of your character. You are mutually obliged and engage your self, That you will Govern according to Law, abstain from Arbitrariness, and make the welfare of your Subjects, your chief intendment: your are likewise exhorted to give a good example to all your Subjects. and School-fellows, in careful studying, and examplary deportment, and that you may be further incited to the earnest performance of the said duties it will not be amiss to reckon over the Priviledges & prerogatives ye are cloathed with. Assure your self therefore, that at your desire, upon the usual and customary dayes, the master will grant your Dependants liberty of playing; & that it shall be allowable for you to rescue Delinquents *from punishment, provided alwayes, that the Crime be not atrocious, nor frequently committed. Mean while, you are to be advertised of this, That such as are absolutely churlish or stingy & close Fisted, in their acknowledg-*

ment

ments to the Maſter, are neither by any means, to obtain remiſſion of their faults, nor the favour of ſeriation. To end all in a word, let all with exceſſive gladneſs, and chearful applauſes, unanimouſly cry out God ſave the King, *& grant that his Subjects may purſue their ſtudy with all imaginable ſucceſs and encouragment.*

HYMN upon the Victor. of the School to the former Tune.

Hence proſper long our Noble King,
Our lives and Studies all:
While he is gay and Flouriſhing,
No harm ſhall us appall,
A good King is of nought afraid,
But orders all a right.
And when Difficulties are laid,
He them O'rcomes with might.
Well doers ſurely he'll reward,
And terrify the ill,
The firſt deſerves his kind regard,
The laſt muſt not get will.
To hinder Arbitrary pow'r,
The Lawes are plainly known.
Should Kings attempt Lands to devour,
How tottering is their Throne?

Oratio de Gallo, gallorumque certamine Hilariis habita.

Auditores Benevoli.

CUm, in hoc conſeſſu aut cavea, verba facturus eſſem, animam variæ ſubierunt cogitationes, quodnam ſcilicet huic loco & tempori, vobis itidem mihique, foret accommodatiſſimum dicendi argumentum. Tandem dubia mens huc impulſa eſt; ut de Gallo perorare decreverim. Nolite, quæſo, obſtupeſcere, Auditores, quaſi *Hannibal* eſſet ad portas. Non enim de feroci illo Gallorum rege mihi ſermo hodiernus eſt inſtituendus, qui tot bella quotannis machinatur, qui tot urbium, tot agrorum vaſtationes facit, tot inſontes homines, gloriæ ſuæ cauſâ, interimit, nec in media hyeme ac Alpinis nivibus, Rhenive frigore à propoſitis arcetur. Nec de Cornelio Gallo, poeta ingenioſiſſimo, cujus laudes, integra concinuit Eloga, *Virgilius* noſter, ſed, de Gallis Gallinaceis, quorum certamen acre ſpectaturi eſtis, oratiuncula hæc, concinnabitur. Varias Gallinacei generis aves lubens prætereo, quarum aliæ cicures ut, pavo &c. aliæ feræ ſeu ſylveſtres, aliæ granivoræ, aliæ plantivoræ. At Gallinaceum Genus domeſticum, pulverarium, immo ſtercorarium mihi materies erit, Avis hæc Latinis Gallus, Græcis *Alector*, dicitur (quòd homines e lecto excitet) adeo omnibus in terris nota & familiaris eſt, ſemperque fuit ut ei curioſi deſcribendæ, omnino foret ſuperſe-

Ecce videmus ob oculos, partes tamen aliquantisper lustremur. Cernite quæso cristam in vertice carneam, nudam, serratam, ecce unde caput apex capiti; & cometæ adinstar, rubicundus, exitium minitatur. Aspicite pennas componentes, affabrè in angulum dispositas. En palcas sub mento dependentes, & calcaria longissima, quibus ab aliis omnibus, sui generis avibus, abunde distinguitur, & primo statim aspectu cognoscitur, en caudam erectam, & ventilabri instar diffusam. Gallus Gallinaceus, è diurnis avibus, solus. si Phitomelam excipias, internotu cantat, post mediam *noctem*: noctem, duabus tribusve vicibus, ante lucis ortum. Est quidem animal salacissimum, idque, brevi senescit. cùm immodico Veneris usu, spiritus exhaurian-tur: & hinc quoque nobis, ad libidinem virandam, idonea documenta, subministrantur, quæ corpus enervat, & vires dejicit. Attamen ad decennium usque pertingunt, si *Aldrovando* credamus; & fortè plurius longè viverent, nisi emolumenti tantùm causâ alerentur; Quis enim eas, ingratiis, absque lucri spe, alere velit, ut experiatur solummodo quàm diu, durare possent Quàm succulenta & salubris sit caro Gallinacea, Capi, præsertim bene saginati, nemo est, qui ignorat, imo inter alias, primum dignitatis locum sibi vendicare potuerit.

Galli, cum aves magnanimæ sint, & indomitæ. à plerisque gentibus (*Anglis* præsertim) ad pugnam, diligenti cura, & exacta victus ratione, ali & præparari solent. Sunt autem, frequentia, per oppida majora, pro re nata, indicta Galliorum Certamina. ex eorum consensu, qui eos alunt. Quin etiam, theatra passim extructa sint, in quibus exhibeantur hujusmodi spectacula, ad quæ, magno, numero, undique concurritur, sponsiones denique utrinque fiunt, ingentis non raro prætii, & insaná nummorum profusione, summis immensis, vel depositis vel pactis, quæ iis cedunt, quorum Galli, victores evadunt, maxima enim contentione, & solicita victoriæ expectatione, certatur. Galli autem generosiores cedere nescii, mori quam vinci, aut ignominiosa fugá sibi consulere, malunt, Animamque in vulnere ponunt. Quod vero adeo sit formidandus, ut Leo Gallum expaveſcat, experientiâ falsum deprehenditur: siquidem Leo ille, quem, *Jacobus Sextus*, in eadem area cum Gallo quodam, concludi fecit, Gallum illico dilaniavit & devorivit, ut narrat Verulamius,

Infinitus essem, si, quæ de hac ave, dici possent, singula perquerer; Id tantum inquirere liceat, cur statò die. Hilariis scilicet, pro more, apud nos positum sit, in scholis Grammaticis, & alibi, Gallos, inter se digladiantes, conspectare, & hujusmodi indulgere spectaculo. Quis, de re tam veteri, aliquid pro certo, affirmet? verum si quorundam conjecturâ uti fas sit, asserentes hanc consuetudinem.

ex historiâ

ex historiâ Petri, ad Galli cantum resipiscentiæ, ortam. Quid magè congruum judicarunt majores nostri (ritibus dediti) quàm pœnitentia, toto quadragesimali jejunio, peragenda esset, talia voluptatibus secularibus valedicere, & ad vitam corigendam, Gallo quasi buccinâ quâdam inflatâ, accendi. Huc accedit, quod adolescentibus studiosis talia spectacula spiritus, injiciant & ad rem militarem, vel ad acre literarum studium, impellat. Si quidem Stimulabit æmula Virtus. Adeste igitur, oculis animisque, spectatores, cernite bellum cruentum, licet non tamen ferale, non enim ad internecionem pugnabitur. Adest dico adest expectata illa dies, quæ propter ocyus.

Jam tuba commissos medio canat aggere ludos.

CHORUS,

Gallus gallinaceus
Est animal insigne,
Qui sæpe præstat homini
Officium benignè.
Electo vocat desides,
Vix oriente Sole,
Et facit, ut gallina sit
Fœcunda mater prole.

Tum miles pugnat acriter,
Calcaria indutus;
Nec cessat donec hostis sit
Prostratus, ipse tutus.
Hinc discant fortitudinem
Juventus, cum labore,
Et quando benè rem gerat
Si non juvenæ flore?

LEarned and worthy Hearers, *being Obliged to make some little discourse before his Audience I found my self perplexed with Various thoughts, what Subject to insist upon, most suteable to the time and place, speakers and hearers At last my unresolved Mind was brought to this settlement, that I determined neither to ascend on High, nor go down into the Depths for a Subject matter of Declamation; But to choise an Argument adapted to this dayes exercise. For since ye are to behold a fighting of Cocks, what can be more Natural and proper than to Treat a little upon this head.*

I *shall purposely pass over the several kinds of Cock-Birds, of which natural Historians make mention; some of which are tame, others wild: Some feed upon Corns, others upon Plants. My Theam shall be, an homely, well known Dunghill Cock. This Bird termed by the Latines* Gallus, *and by the Greeks* Alector (*because it raises Men out of Bed*) *is, and has been, so Generally known, that it would be needless to make an exact and particular description thereof. Behold we see him before our Eyes; Yet let us take a transient View of his parts, Mark I beseech you, on his top a fleshy Comb, bare and toothed like a Saw see how the Crest flames on his head, and being rudy, like a Comet, threatens destruction. Behold the feathers of his Wings how decently they are disposed, and terminate in an angle, look to the Chollers hanging from his Chin, and his armour of long spurs, wherein*

is sufficiently distinguished from all Fowls of its kind, and
own, at the first sight.

Behold his Tail erected and spread forth like a Ladies Fan. Many
operties of him might be rehearsed, but I shall touch but a few. Of
l the day Birds (if you except the Nightingal) the Cock alone sings
the night time, to wit, after midnight twice or thrice before the
eak of day. It is indeed a most Wanton Creature, and therefore
uckly grows old; since the Spirits are exhausted by immoderate
ery. And this may teach men an useful Lesson to abstain from
ust, which weakens the Body and impares the Strength. Neverthe-
ss, if we Credit some Authors, Cocks do arrive to ten years of age;
nd perhaps they would live much longer, were they not fed only for
dvantage: For who could be at the pains and expense to feed them for
ught, only to make an experiment, how long they could live. How
icy and wholesome their flesh is, few are ignorant, especially, of a
ell fed Capon. Nay it claims precedency with the foremost. Among
e Ancients a Cock was sacred to Esculapius, whom the Physicians
onoured as a diety.

Now these same Cocks being Stout and Courageous Creatures are by
any people (especially our Neighbours of England) carefully bred
, and exactly dieted, for Matches of Fighting. In order to which in
eir greater Towns, there are frequent Cock Matches appointed occa-
onally, by consent of such as are Masters of the sport. Nay fur-
er there are Cock pits commonly built, wherein such shows are ex-
bited; and to which there is a great confluence from all Places. Fi-
ally, there are great Wagers often layed, with a lavish prodigality,
dge sums being either told down or engaged for, which be-
ng to the owners of the victorious Cocks: And all this is Managed
ith great eagerness, and anxious expectation of Victory. Now the
ore sprightly Cocks, scorning to yeild, chuse rather to dy, than be over-
me, or save themselves by a dishonourable flight; and therefore ly
ad upon the spot. There is one vulgar error of a Lyons being affright-
d of a Cock, which is refuted by experience: For King James the
rst having caused shut up a Lyon in the same Den with a Cock, the
on tore him to pieces and swallowed him immediatly, as the Lord
acon tells the Story.

I should grow very tedious, if I did run through all the particulars
at might be spoken of, concerning this Bird. Allow me only to
ake this enquiry, why upon a set day, as Fastens even (or shrove
uesday as they call it) it is grown a custom here, and elsewhere in
ammer Schools, to have matches of Cocks, Fighting, and to be fond
this show. I confess it is hard to affirm any thing positively about
e Origine of such an usual and inveterate custom. But if you will

give

give scope to conjecture, one would think that it took its rise from the History of Peter's Repentance, at the Crowing of the Cock: For as Superstitious predecessors being to do penance all the time of [illegible] *ing, perhaps thought fit, by his ceremony to take farewell of worldly pleasures, and to be animated to amendment of life. By this Cock Crowing, as it were, by the sound of a Trumpet, Moreover such Spectacles shows do beget, in young Students, great Spirits; and drive them* [illegible] *on a vigorous prosecution of Learning, or to military Bravery. For emulation cannot chuse but be a mighty incentive to that which is Noble and Heroick. Wherefore I humbly beseech you, most candid Spectatours, to employ your Eyes and Minds, to behold a War Bloody yet not Fatal. For there shall be no loosing of lives in the Cock. Now now the appointed time is come wherefore without further delay*

Sound. As the Trumpets let the Game begin:

CHORUS, *to the Tune of its Latine Chorus.*

Among the various kinds of Birds,
The Cock's a Noble Creature;
Who services to man performs
Of very useful nature.
He rouses sluggards from their Beds
Before the sun be shining,
And makes Hen's fruitful, that the Race
Is never found declining.
With Beak, with Talons, and with spur's
The Cock is bravely Armed,
Which makes him fitted so for fight
He's never wrong allarmed.
This should excite our hopeful youth
To industry and courage;
And when will they behave aright
If not when in their Flower-age.

INAUGURATIO REGIS GALLORUM

Vulgari circumfertur adagio, *Plus vident oculi quam oculus*, quod in rebus Civilibus & Politicis præcipuè locum obtinet. Hinc est, quum supremus Rex aut imperator omnia per se solum administrare nequeat, ideoque in partem solicitudinis fideles operarii vocantur. Quocirca cùm in hâc republicâ, literariâ, nuper constitutus sit Rex eum Vicarium Scholæ, summum & præcipuum, nunc ita postulante rerum ordine, Regem Gallo-Romanum imperatori proximum, declaramus & pronunciamus; quo absente vel occupato, tibi fas sit cuncta, ejus communia, nempe, ludum impetrandi, reos absolvendi, miseris subveniendi, & cætera de genere hoc, quæ ullibi gentium tui similibus conceduntur, idque hoc signo & his plausibus testatum esse omnes; Vivat Regent, Floreat Rex.

FINIS